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| APPLICATION NO. | | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 10/032,086 | | 12/21/2001 | Norikatsu Koide | 299002053700 | 6835 |
| 25226 | 7590 | 10/03/2003 | | EXAM | IINER |
| MORRISO | N & FC | DERSTER LLP | CRANE, SARA W | | |
| 755 PAGE MILL RD PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1018 | | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| 111201121 | 0, 0.1 | <i>y</i> 1501 1010 | | 2811 | |
| | • | | | DATE MAILED: 10/03/2003 | |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | application No. | The state of the s | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | application No. | Applicant(s) | | | | |
| | 10/032,086 | KOIDE, NORIKATSU | | | | |
| Office Action Summary | xaminer | Art Unit | | | | |
| | Sara W. Crane | 2811 | | | | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication appea Period for Reply | rs on the cover sheet wi | th the correspondence address | | | | |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(e after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply wit if NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will a Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, car. - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status | a). In no event, however, may a re thin the statutory minimum of thirt apply and will expire SIX (6) MON use the application to become AB | eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). | | | | |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 July | <u>/ 2003</u> . | | | | | |
| 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This | action is non-final. | | | | | |
| 3) Since this application is in condition for allowand closed in accordance with the practice under Ex | | | | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | | | | | |
| 4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application. | idti | | | | | |
| 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>13</u> is/are withdrawn from | n consideration. | | | | | |
| · <u> </u> | · · · —— | | | | | |
| | Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. | | | | | |
| 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. | la edia e es essiesem a ed | | | | | |
| 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or e Application Papers | lection requirement. | | | | | |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| 10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepte | d or b)☐ objected to by t | he Examiner. | | | | |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the d | | | | | | |
| 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved by disapproved by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action. | | | | | | |
| 12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exan | niner. | | | | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120 | | | | | | |
| 13)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign p | riority under 35 U.S.C. | § 119(a)-(d) or (f). | | | | |
| a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of: | | | | | | |
| 1. Certified copies of the priority documents h | nave been received. | | | | | |
| 2. Certified copies of the priority documents h | nave been received in A | pplication No | | | | |
| 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of | au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | | | | | |
| 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic p | priority under 35 U.S.C. | § 119(e) (to a provisional application). | | | | |
| a) The translation of the foreign language provises 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic | | | | | | |
| Attachment(s) | | | | | | |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2. | | Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) | | | | |

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of claims 1-12 in Paper No. 6 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 9, 10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thibeault et al. in view of Braun.

With respect to claim 1, figure 2 of Thibeault et al. show a semiconductor light emitting device having substrate 20, 28, on which is formed a plurality of column-shaped multilayered structures 18, 14, 16. The columns are insulated from one another by insulating layer 23, and are connected to one another by electrode 24. Nitride materials are taught for the device layers (column 6, lines 17-20). Braun teaches advantages of using silicon as a substrate for forming a light emitting device of nitride layers (column 1, lines 28-67). It would have been obvious to form the light emitting device of Thibeault et al with a silicon substrate, in order to obtain the advantages of such a substrate as taught by Braun.

With respect to claim 2, Thibeault layer 23 is insulating (column 5, line 22). With respect to claim 3, it would have been obvious to choose the column spacing consistent

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with the known competing design criteria of desired device size, desired light emitting area, and desired heat dissipation. With respect to claim 9, 26 in Thibeault figure 2 is a bonding electrode. With respect to claim 10, each of the Thibeault columns is intended to emit the same wavelength, With respect to claim 12, Thibeault figure 2 shows adjacent columns connected by electrode 24.

Claims 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as applied to claims 1-3, 9, 10, and 12 above, and further in view of Koide et al.

Figures 5A and 5B of Koide et al. teach growth of nitride layer columns, for light emitting devices (column 1, lines 25-26), on a silicon substrate with [111] orientation.

As shown in these figures, [1-10] and [11-2] are the two directions of crystal growth associated with the [111] silicon substrate. It would have been obvious to grow columns for the device of Thibeault et al. as taught with respect to Koide figure 5, with one of the column matrix directions aligned along a [11-2] orientation, in order to obtain the advantages taught by Koide et al. With respect to claim 7, optimization of column spacing would have been obvious as noted above with respect to claim 4.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as applied to claims 1-3, 8, 10, and 12 above, and further in view of Yamazaki and Geng et al.

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Yamazaki figures 39A and 42B show column-shaped light emitting layers of square or rectangular cross section. Geng et al. figure 1 shows a triangular cross section. Thibeault figure 8 also shows triangular cross sections. Any of these device shapes would have been obvious in order to obtain the specific advantages noted in the references, or simply to obtain the ease in growth and etch processing associated with the known shapes.

Claims 8 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as applied to claims 1-3, 9, 10, and 12 above, and further in view of Strite.

Transparent electrode material would have been obvious as taught at column 15, lines 62-64, of Strite, in order to allow light to pass through. Multiple emission wavelengths would have been obvious in order to obtain a multicolor array as taught in column 16, lines 40-41, of Strite.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to S. Crane, whose telephone number is (703) 308-4894.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist, whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.

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Sara W. Crane
Primary Examiner
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